

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

September 14, 1965

For each family of four the major categories of water use are as follows:
Municipal and rural domestic supplies: 445 gallons per day, 8 percent of total.
Irrigation: 2,520 gallons per day, 46 percent of total.

Industry: 2,520 gallons per day, 46 percent of total.

Future anticipated consumption of water over the next 25 years in industrial areas is 2½ times that of the present; for domestic supplies 1½ times; and for irrigation, 1½ times. Where will this water come from?

The answer lies partly in knowing where it comes from now. Of all water withdrawals, 73 percent is taken from streams, lakes, and reservoirs; 19 percent is fresh water drawn from the ground; 8 percent is saline water, largely from the ocean; and about 0.1 percent is reclaimed sewage. The rest of the answer is that more water must be made usable through improved means of desalinization, and pollution control.

Three important facets of the water problem that need solving according to the Interior Department are these; to make more efficient use of water; to develop improved quantitative evaluations of water supply and its quality, and to develop management practices based on scientific hydrology.

There are some critics who believe that the water shortage is really a myth; that there is enough good water available, but not enough good sense is applied to its use. They advocate that the only shortage concerned with water in the United States today is a clean-water shortage or a cheap-water shortage.

Such practices as conservation, flood, and erosion control, treating, and reusing industrial water, will be starting points to solving the impending water crisis. As the demand for water increases, innovations in technology, changes in attitude and policies, and increases in water costs will occur and alleviate some cause for concern.

The public can do much now to stop the lethargy that has clouded the water supply problem in the past. Citizens should support their local, State, and Federal Governments in planning to prevent and relieve water shortages.

The main thing is to know the facts, speak up on them, and support sound programs for the conservation, wise use, and development of water resources.

If these things are done conscientiously, no community in the United States has to run out of water today or in the future.

Commends Keogh's Efforts for Self-Employed Individuals

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1965

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, a recent letter to the editor of the New York Times commends our colleague, the Honorable EUGENE J. KEOGH, for his consistent efforts to insure for our elderly a just and equitable system of social security. Representatives of the Authors League of America, the Authors Guild, and the Dramatists Guild cite Mr. Keogh's assistance in eliminating the provision through which authors have in the past been deprived of the social security benefits to which they were entitled, and the letter refers also to Mr.

KEOGH's continued efforts to insure that authors be permitted to establish retirement funds under Public Law 87-792.

Mr. Speaker, as a Representative of the State which has a higher percentage of elderly than any other, I am particularly interested in the efforts of Congress to respond to the needs of this group of American citizens. Mr. Keogh's outstanding contribution in this area has long been recognized, and his sponsorship of Public Law 87-792, the now famous self-employed individuals tax retirement act of 1962, is regarded as a pioneering step in legislative history. On behalf of the many farmers in my district who, as self-employed individuals, benefit through this legislation and stand to benefit through Mr. Keogh's currently pending H.R. 10, I am especially grateful for the Congressman's achievements and continuing concern.

Congressman KEOGH has been a decisive and effective leader in the struggle to insure financial security for those American citizens of retirement age. I am indeed pleased to place into the Record the fine tribute which has appeared in the New York Times, Sunday, September 5, 1965:

AUTHORS OVER 65

To the Editor:

As the Times noted in an editorial several months ago, while Government honors for artistic achievement by banquet and bouquet are certainly appreciated, there are also practical ways of aiding writers and artists. A recent and unpublicized example of this is worth citing and commending.

Authors or dramatists over 65 who continue to write have discovered to their dismay that they would lose their social security benefits if they received royalties from books published or plays produced before they retired. This penalty is imposed even though their current writing produces little or no income. By contrast, retired individuals who receive dividends from securities purchased before retirement do not lose their social security benefits.

ACTION BY KEOGH

When the Authors League brought this inequity to the attention of EUGENE J. KEOGH of Brooklyn, he moved swiftly to eliminate it. On his recommendation the Social Security Administration prepared corrective legislation which was enacted as part of the social security-medicare bill. Henceforth authors over 65 will not lose retirement benefits because people continue to buy their earlier books.

While this legislation is less colorful than a reception, and less spectacular than a new cultural center, it has practical advantages to authors, and they will probably appreciate it more. Mr. KEOGH's tribute to the creative arts should be recognized and applauded.

Other practical steps could be taken to eliminate penalties on authors for being authors. For example, Representative KEOGH and Senator EUGENE J. MCCARTHY have introduced a bill to eliminate a technical obstacle that threatens the right of authors to establish retirement funds under Mr. KEOGH's now famous H.R. 10, which applies to millions of other self-employed taxpayers. We hope that Congress will act speedily on this legislation.

REX STOUT,

President, the Authors League of America, Inc.

ELIZABETH JANEWAY,

President, The Authors Guild, Inc.

SIDNEY KINGSLEY,

President, the Dramatists Guild, Inc.
New York, August 31, 1965.

Trying To Buy Off the Anti-Communists

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1965

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following article from the Chicago Tribune dated September 8, 1965:

TRYING TO BUY OFF THE ANTI-COMMUNISTS

Two anti-Communist Dominican Republic generals have told our Latin America correspondent, Jules Dubois, that American agents tried to bribe them to clear out of the country. There could hardly be better evidence that the United States is aware of the Communist character of the rebel hold-outs in Santo Domingo and of Washington's desire to appease these Red elements.

The officers approached by the cloak-and-dagger crew are Brig. Gen. Elias Wessin y Wessin, known as the army's most resolute foe of the Communists, and Brig. Gen. Juan de Los Santos-Céspedes, chief of staff of the Air Force.

Wessin was paid a visit at midnight Sunday by Lt. Col. Joe Wyrick, Army attaché at the American Embassy, and David Phillips, an operative of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was offered a trip to all military installations in the United States and also to the Panama Canal Zone. In addition, the American agents offered to buy his home and other piece of property for \$50,000. He was told that the Communists refused to surrender their weapons in the rebel sector of the capital unless he departed the country. An agreement under which a provisional government has been established called for surrender of the arms.

Gen. de Los Santos told Dubois flatly, "I was offered the sum of \$300,000 and anything else I wanted if I would leave the country immediately." He said three agents made the offer.

Both generals indignantly rejected the attempt to buy them out. Gen. de Los Santos told the Americans he intended to remain in his post to insure that the Communists would not seize power, and that no money could buy his patriotism. General Wessin pointedly asked Dubois: "What is the United States fighting for? Is it fighting for democracy or for communism in the world?"

President Johnson in late April sent 21,000 marines and soldiers into the Dominican Republic with a declaration that he was acting to forestall a Communist coup d'etat. But once this force was on the scene, it took no action against the rebels, who were permitted to hold a square mile of the business and financial district of Santo Domingo. They are still installed there, and they are still armed.

As is to be expected, American officials are not talking. The Embassy in Santo Domingo says it knows nothing about approaches to the generals. The State Department also is officially ignorant. The CIA will not discuss the attempted bribe or concede the existence of an agent named Phillips. The Defense Department also has no comment.

Yet it is established that bribes are part of the CIA's stock-in-trade. Last week the State Department first tried to deny the truth of a charge by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore that the American Government offered him \$3,300,000 to hush up the arrest of an American intelligence agent in 1960. The agent had offered a Singapore intelligence operative money in return for access to official secrets.

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try to outpromise, provide, preach, and propose each other on how they'll champion rights.

It sounds patriotic, noble, and anti-Communist to declaim on rights. To be for rights is almost like being for mother, country, and the flag. So what if it is purely vote bait?

But what about a politician taking the stump on the responsibilities of citizens.

Now rights without responsibility is just license. Rights mean to many "what I can get away with."

And we've educated a generation who knows its rights—sans responsibility: Everyone from the fellow traveler, union boss or corporation president who pleads the fifth amendment, to the street corner tough who knows the judge will go easy on him because he is underprivileged, to the smart aleck campus sophisticated who likes to banner four-letter words.

We saw some of the rights oriented crowd in Rockaway several weeks ago.

Now there is nothing wrong with our rights. They are what this country was founded on and has become great on. We've fought wars for rights. They are sacred to this country. But teaching rights without a supporting responsibility is out of order. Balancing our rights with responsibility is basic to teaching respect for law and order, the American way of life, community service, and even for rights themselves.

It's time we issued a call for perspective and quit drilling each other on our rights as citizens exclusively and get down to teaching some old-fashioned responsibility.

If we keep up our present pace our rights could be our last rites.

Water: A Dwindling Reserve

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1965

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, the Coinage Act of 1965 removes or reduces the silver content in dimes, quarters, and half dollars making an appreciable difference between the face value and the intrinsic value of coins. On August 18, I introduced a bill, H.R. 10539, which would create a water resources trust fund into which all the moneys made available to the U.S. Treasury through profits arising out of the minting of new coins will be paid. In the next decade, these coinage profits could amount to more than \$5 billion.

I refuse to believe that the American know-how and ingenuity that can orbit men in space cannot better utilize water supplies and discover new sources. Mr. Speaker, the problem is acute today in certain sections of our country—by tomorrow, there may be a water crisis the whole country over. There must be a national, well-financed program to relieve clean water shortages and assure the public an adequate supply in the future.

There is an informative article by Veda Ann Tudor in the September issue of Washington World entitled "Water: A Dwindling Reserve", which I include as part of my remarks:

WATER: A DWINDLING RESERVE

(By Veda Ann Tudor)

"I'll taught by pain, men really know not what good water's worth."—DON JUAN.

This pessimistic observation by Lord Byron might have been true in his time, but with the current emphasis on water shortage in the United States, it is no longer a truism. The subject is much discussed and cause for considerable concern in local communities, Federal and State Governments.

America faces a problem of water supply because of the carelessness of man and the caprices of nature. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in a speech on August 5 said that water is "our most abused natural resource."

"The constantly increasing population has to be measured against the unchanging amounts of water available on this planet. At present, these two factors—people and water—are on a collision course."

A concern about the lack of water has caused President Johnson to say recently that "There is no newer or more vital frontier for any of us than the one we must cross to lasting abundance of fresh water for all mankind."

The current administration has moved creatively and energetically in that direction. The new Office of Water Resources Research, with appropriations voted by Congress, has approved over 400 water research projects in all of the States and Puerto Rico.

These projects operate from university research centers in the individual States. Since enactment of the basic law in 1964, about \$8.7 million of Federal funds have been appropriated for these grants.

Specific problems of the drought-stricken areas of the northeastern United States are under study in more than 100 projects begun since July 1. They will take from 1 to 3 years to complete.

Research resulting from the new projects will provide information on improving efficiency of water use and conservation; development of auxiliary ground water supplies; improved waste treatment to reduce pollution; and improved planning and management of water resources through economic studies and basic hydrologic research.

As an example of other new Federal legislation on the problem, Congress passed the Water Resources Planning Act of July 22. It authorizes the President, with the concurrence of at least half of the States concerned, to set up commissions on a river basin or group of related basins. Each commission is to have primarily responsibility for comprehensive water and related land resources planning for the area under its jurisdiction. Funds will be provided jointly by the participating States and the Federal Government.

Other cooperation is necessary between local, State, and Federal Governments. The Director of the Interior Department's resource program staff stated that:

"Water pollution, inadequate municipal and industrial water supplies, waterfront blight, floods, need for power and irrigation water, and other critical water and related land resources problems cannot be handled satisfactorily by either the State or the Federal Government acting alone. These problems are closely interrelated, and the planning necessary to solve them can best be done by the States and the Federal Government in close and full collaboration."

Funds for this research are limited and should be used in the ways that will most benefit society. Secretary Udall believes that "dollars (alone) poured into an area will not cause the taps to gush forthwith."

What is the problem that has moved Congress to grant many millions of dollars in water research and related projects?

To the individual, the problem is simple. When he opens the faucet he expects water to flow, be it night or day, summer or winter. He wants the water to be clean, pure, odorless, and inexpensive. The unfortunate part is that in many areas of the United States today, it is becoming increasingly difficult for this to happen. No longer can these things be taken for granted. The Government is concerned that we shall be able to continue to use water as freely in the future as we have in the past.

There are three main causes for a short supply of water—drought, increased consumption, and pollution.

Natural supplies of water are distributed unevenly and greatly out of proportion to current prospective demands. Rainfall shortage is no longer restricted to the dry Western States. This year's gravest problems of water shortage appear in several Northeastern States.

Not only is rainfall short this year, but higher consumption of water is a growing problem too. According to the National Water Institute, per capita use of water supplies through public systems went up from 115 gallons a day in 1920 to 150 gallons a day in 1960; a 30-percent increase in 40 years. It is expected that the figure will reach 165 gallons daily by 1975.

Are we really running out of water? Researchers have hypothesized that if all of our rivers, lakes, and streams ran together, we would have 1,200 billion gallons of flow daily. This figure is four times the amount we shall withdraw daily for use this year, and twice as much as 1980.

The rise of personal water consumption is indicative of the unconcern that Americans have felt up until now about water. Scientists say that only about 5 or 6 pints of water per day are essential to normal bodily functions in Temperate Zone countries. A little over 2 pints are taken into the body in food, the rest in fluids.

It is interesting to compare these figures with current water needs as reported recently by Secretary Udall:

"The average American uses 50 gallons of water, for domestic purposes only, each day. If this seems excessive, consider these everyday tasks: flushing a toilet uses 3 gallons; dishwashing, 10 gallons; a tub bath, 35 gallons; one washing machine cycle, 25 gallons; a car wash, 60 gallons; and water for a 50- by 100-foot lawn, 1,000 gallons."

Although domestic water needs add up, they are considerably less than those of industry and commerce. In order to manufacture one dollar's worth of steel, the water supply is tapped for 1,400 gallons. For every pound of beef produced, 4,000 gallons of water are needed. A pound of cotton grown on irrigated land takes 1,300 gallons of water, and even a pint of beer requires 1 gallon of water to make.

There are two main classes of water use besides domestic and industrial. One accounts for about 10 gallons per capita daily and is called public use. It includes water for firefighting, street-cleaning, public building use, and maintenance of public parks.

The other class of water consumption in a city is loss through waste. The U.S. Geological Survey reports that leaks from the water mains and unmeasured leaks from faucets, as well as errors of measurement, appear to contribute to this loss. "This item is amazingly large, and generally even careful construction and management cannot reduce it to less than 20 percent of the total use."

When added up and counted all together, each and every one of America's 195 million citizens uses almost 1,400 gallons of water daily.

After the State Department denial, Lee made public a letter of apology he received in 1961 from Secretary of State Rusk, deploring "improper activities." The Department then made a turnaround and admitted Rusk had sent the apology.

In the seamy world of intelligence, bribes go with spying and dirty work. There is nothing exceptional about that. But why do we have to go around bribing anti-Communists to lay off Communists?

ACLU Ignores Children's Rights, Say Clergy of Four Religions

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1965

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, three clergymen of Staten Island, N.Y., Rabbi Benjamin Wykanski, Rev. Walter Everett, and Rt. Rev. John J. Cleary, are directors of Operation Richmond, a program which is fighting pornography in the Borough of Richmond, much the same as Operation Yorkville is fighting this menace in the Borough of Manhattan. The following article from the Tablet of August 19, 1965, sums up the position of the clergy of four religions in Operation Yorkville, and I am sure it speaks for the clergy of Staten Island, as well as the mature adult of our country.

Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include this article:

ACLU IGNORES CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, SAY CLERGY OF FOUR RELIGIONS

DEAR SIR: The American Civil Liberties Union should reexamine in its entirety its rigid, doctrinaire, and absolutist position on the first amendment. In fact, the citizenry in general should take the time to examine the ACLU position in all matters that affect children. For we are living in an era of totalitarian secularism, a secularism which is being forced upon our unprotected youth by a few who are highly skilled in the courts and in the propaganda arenas.

In the area of pornography, for example, which is recognizedly having a degenerative effect upon the mental and moral health of American children, the ACLU has consistently defended the pornographers rights under the first amendment, ignoring the rights and liberties of children and their parents. The director of the New York Civil Liberties Union admitted that the \$2 billion traffic in pornography could not exist without the union's defense of pornographers. The New York group carried a case to the State's highest court to have the one law which protected children from pornography invalidated as unconstitutional. They succeeded. When several replacement bills were introduced in the last session of the New York State Legislature, the New York Civil Liberties Union opposed all of them except one which was virtually unenforceable. A strong bill passed because of the concern of the great majority of the legislature.

The American Civil Liberties announced early this year that it would carry the appeal of convicted pornographer Ralph Ginsburg to the Supreme Court.

In keeping with its rigid reading of the first amendment, the ACLU is driving toward the elimination of chaplains from the Armed Forces. Again youth are ignored. Young men dying in Vietnam, for example, would be denied the services of ministers of God.

The ACLU is working presently to have abortion laws invalidated, once more giving no thought to the innocent victim, the child still to be born.

Beginning September 21, with the blessing of the New York Board of Education, the ACLU will conduct a 15-week course for all city (grammar and high school) social science teachers. The course is entitled "Teaching the Principles of the Bill of Rights." In this way, New York children will be indoctrinated in the ACLU ideology of absolutism and concomitant secularism.

It would seem that the time is past due for examination and reexamination of the ACLU stand in terms of children.

Rabbi Dr. JULIUS G. NEUMANN,
 Congregation Zichron Moshe.

Rev. WILLIAM T. WOOD, S.J.,
 Pastor, St. Ignatius Loyola.

Rev. JOHN E. FALLAS,
 Representative Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America.

Rev. JOHN SHINTAY,
 Pastor, Lutheran Church.

MANHATTAN.

Federal Government and Michigan: Partners in Crime and Vice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. PAUL A. FINO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1965

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell the Members of this House about the unfortunate partnership of the State of Michigan and the Federal Government in making Michigan gambling a mob monopoly. If the Michigan and Federal Governments would legalize and regulate gambling, its revenues could be made to work for the public good, but so long as they keep it illegal, and negligently allow the mob to reap the profits of illegal gambling, they will be partners in all the evil financed by mob gambling profits. So, by their ignorance, the governments in Lansing and Washington will be partners in maintaining a multitude of sins.

Gambling is big business in Michigan. Last year, the parimutual turnover came to \$174 million. Illegal gambling is more extensive. Offtrack betting was estimated before the McClellan committee to be about \$50 billion annually, and it was estimated that this was some 42 percent of the national illegal gambling total which would then be about \$120 billion. On a population basis, Michigan's share of this amount would be \$5.04 billion annually. The 10 percent of this turnover that stays in syndicate treasuries will finance a lot of crime. That 10 percent makes the joint negligence of the governments in Lansing and Washington worth about a half billion a year to the underworld. If this seems far fetched, it should be remembered that a Massachusetts commission 10 years ago found more money gambled in that State than

spent on groceries, and the Justice Department has estimated underworld gambling profits at \$11 billion a year nationally.

If Michigan would face up to the moral facts of life, it would cease to be a feeding trough for organized crime and gambling. Our States and Nation need Government controlled and operated gambling to make gambling profits work for and not against the people. The best mechanism is a lottery.

The War in Vietnam and Christian Conscience

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN G. DOW

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1965

Mr. DOW. Mr. Speaker, the rector of my church in Nyack, N.Y., has raised some questions about Vietnam in a recent message to our congregation. When many voices are being heard, certainly the voice of a churchman cannot be ignored. I submit the message from Rev. George F. Regas, rector of Grace Episcopal Church:

THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND CHRISTIAN CONSCIENCE

The night before Franklin D. Roosevelt died in Warm Springs, Ga., he was planning a trip to San Francisco to attend the organization of the United Nations. He was working on his speech when the stroke came—and these are the last words he ever wrote:

"Today we are faced with the preeminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all people, of all kinds, to live together and work together in the same world, at peace. As we go forward toward the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in the world—the contribution of lasting peace—I ask you to keep up your faith."

I must admit I find it difficult to keep up my faith in man's ability to establish a lasting peace. Why? Because it seems easier to gain support for the arms race and military solutions to our political problems than to challenge America and the free world to create real alternatives to communism and provide imaginative leadership that will supply the basic ingredients to lasting peace. "The guns and bombs, the rockets and warships are all symbols of human failure." "A world where every country can shape its own destiny * * * will never be built by bombs and bullets." "The only path for reasonable men is the path of peaceful settlement." One catches his breath when he realizes that President Johnson spoke these words on April 7, 1965. Nevertheless, it is now quite obvious that the war in South Vietnam against the Vietcong is an American war. What a momentous decision it was to commit the United States to a land war of steadily growing proportions in Asia. This staggering decision has been made without Senate debate. "The greatest deliberative body in the world is abdication of responsibility" because most men in Washington feel it too dangerous to criticize the war in Vietnam. They fear the cry of "appeasement of communism." Unless we can have an open forum across this great land where honest and sincere men and

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women can debate the issues of peace, then there is little hope.

I have no technical competence in this field of international peace and I will leave military strategy and protocol to the experts. Yet I refuse to believe that there is nothing a Christian can say about the war. A minister is entrusted with a dynamic Gospel in a dangerous world and he must struggle to see its relevance. The souls and lives of all mankind are at stake.

The church must hold up Christ Jesus and somehow let Him speak to a world engulfed in strife and turmoil. What then does the Christian conscience say?

I do not think it says that we must withdraw from Vietnam immediately, no matter what. The Christian conscience opposes totalitarianism because it suppresses the life and spirit of man. The Christian wants America to seek the development of open, responsible societies with liberty and justice for all. So total abandonment of Vietnam is unacceptable.

Once this is said, I hasten to add that the Christian conscience should be against gambling on the possibility of a military solution on the problem in Vietnam. The press gives every indication that it is going to get worse—more cruelty, suffering and killing of men, women, and children. The hell of war has come again and the rain of fiery death is being poured out on a helpless peasantry who have been victimized by other people's wars for decades. And as we fight we support a military regime in South Vietnam that makes a mockery of democratic government. I am not a pacifist, but my Christian conscience stands condemned by what is happening in Vietnam. Let us be honest and admit our mistakes and work for an immediate cease-fire—even at the cost of substantial compromise. And as we sit at the conference table, let us have China present and all other groups who are aiding the conflict.

And more must be said by the Christian conscience: we must launch at once a major effort to heal and rebuild that wounded land of Asia. We must help provide real alternatives to communism. If we would commit our great world leadership to this course, then there would be a rebirth of faith in man's ability to establish a lasting peace. Cannot some of our politicians and our national leaders challenge us to give our energies and imagination, our sacrifice and blood, our patriotism and loyalty to the programs of healing as we have given them to the programs of destruction? For God's sake and the sake of all that is precious in humanity, let us pay the cost of peace—high as it may be. Let voices be raised in Congress that Americans become the peacemakers—feeding the hungry, clothing and housing the refugees, reaching out to help all victims of misery and removing the causes of injustice and tensions among men; so that men no longer have reason to fight one another. For the first time in history we have the knowledge and resources to transform the conditions of life on earth. We could build a new world of peace—and the dream of the centuries would be within our reach. Naïve—you say. But we've never tried it; yet the methods of war and violence have always failed.

Christian people, let the spirit of Christ speak to us and through us to the Nation. Retaliation, killing, and cruelty—evil for evil—are not God's way. Somehow we must break the vicious cycle by dealing with our enemies with love and good deeds.

Pray. Think. Speak. Join others over the country who out of the Judeo-Christian faith have written to the White House: "Mr. President, we plead with you with the utmost urgency to turn our Nation's course before it is too late from cruelty to com-

passion, from destruction to healing, from retaliation to reconciliation, from war to peace."

GEORGE F. REGAS.

Upper Michigan—Part III

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAYMOND F. CLEVINGER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 14, 1965

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, some of the most dramatic proof that our Great Society is already giving us a greater society in which all Americans will be able to equally participate is found in reports on Project Head Start.

More than 1,100 underprivileged children in my upper Michigan district were enrolled in Head Start classes this summer. This program enlisted the help of 95 professional instructors and more than 300 cooperating citizens.

Until Project Head Start these nearly 1,200 preschool youngsters would have been destined to enter public schools as underdogs in the competition for knowledge. But no longer. Head Start has given them the head start they need to begin on an equal footing with youngsters from more fortunate families.

The story of Head Start in upper Michigan is extremely well told in the following article by Richard Bird in the Escanaba, Mich., Daily Press:

[From the Escanaba (Mich.) Daily Press, Sept. 8, 1965]

HEAD START IN UPPER PENINSULA FAVORED AS CONTINUING AID
(By Richard Bird)

With Labor Day past, the school year has begun in earnest throughout the Upper Peninsula. Among the children entering kindergarten this year are those who participated in Project Head Start in the summer. Teachers will begin to determine to their own satisfaction whether the controversial program was a success.

Project Head Start was designed to prepare preschool children of limited opportunity and from low-income families to cope more successfully with the regular school program. Emphasis was on developing the children socially, preparing them medically, and widening their range of concepts.

Head Start was provided for by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, basis of the Federal antipoverty program. Financing of up to 90 percent of the cost was specified, with the rest to be provided locally. Programs were run in most areas in the Upper Peninsula.

Who were the Head Start children in the Upper Peninsula? Were they the children who could most benefit from such a program? What was accomplished that could not have been accomplished in a regular school program? How did the parents react? Should the program be conducted again?

To find answers to these and other questions, UPCA (Upper Peninsula Committee for Area Progress) sent me to visit the Upper Peninsula operations. I talked with school superintendents, program directors, teachers and assistants, and volunteers who ranged from mothers of the children to fourth grade school students.

FIRST TOOTHBRUSH

The Head Start children varied in background. There were 4-year-old children who did not know what a toothbrush was when given one. They had never owned toothbrushes. There were children who had no water in their homes and who were fascinated by the soap when given showers. There were children whose brothers and sisters had come to school in the winter, wearing rubbers, but no shoes—or jackets, but no shirts. There were children who came in from the woods and who had never seen a flush toilet before.

One of the questions asked Head Start children for testing was, "What day do we go to church?" One teacher reported that several times she got back the answer, "clothes," because the families of the children had been given free clothes at church. When asked if these conditions reflected apathy on the part of the parents, the Head Start directors said no. Most parents are concerned about their children, they said.

Superintendent Carl Kleimola, director of the Wakefield Township Head Start, said that in his area the problem was peoples' resistance to moving to another area, when lumbering and mining declined. He said that many men are commuting between the Ironwood area and the White Pine mine, 50 miles away, to work.

Principal Arthur G. Quinn, director of the Newberry Head Start, cited cases in his area of people being brought in as woodcutters during the lumber boom. When the decline came, the companies pulled out and the people were stranded.

NOT ALL DEPRIVED

Not all the children, however, were from economically deprived families. Although Head Start was primarily designed for children from families with an annual income of less than \$3,000, the Office of Economic Opportunity said that "family income need not be a specific requirement for admission, as long as the program is primarily reaching the poor within the neighborhood."

In this way, a child whose father had a reasonably good income, but 17 children was allowed to participate. A mother had had trouble with other children in the family, so she asked that her child be allowed in the program. The wife of a department store manager wanted their child in the program, because he was an only child. She felt he needed exposure to other children in a sharing situation. The teachers felt this interaction was necessary so that when the children of low-income families entered kindergarten, they would not find themselves in a primarily strange peer group.

Teachers in the Head Start programs were generally enthusiastic about its accomplishments. The average number of children in a class was 15. Each teacher had at least one assistant. The small class size, coupled with the loosely structured program, allowed the teachers to give much more individual attention than is possible in the regular school programs.

As might be expected, shyness was the main problem of the children. One boy was so shy that his mother had to carry him in the first day and sneak out after the teacher had gotten his attention. It was the 4th week before he would finally take a job, that of turning out the lights at the end of the period. In the 7th week, he participated fully, making a paper clown with the rest of the children.

STILL BEHIND

The teacher said, "He is still behind, but how would he have been in kindergarten if he had not had this individual attention in Head Start?" In some cases older brothers and sisters of shy children were asked to come in to help draw the children out. This could not have been done in kindergarten.